

Drymus hidakai sp. n., a new species of Lygaeidae from the Far East (Heteroptera)

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Drymus (Drymus) hidakai sp. n. is described from the Far East of Russia. This is the species previously recorded as *D. pilicornis* Mulsant & Rey from the Far East of Russia, Japan and NE China.

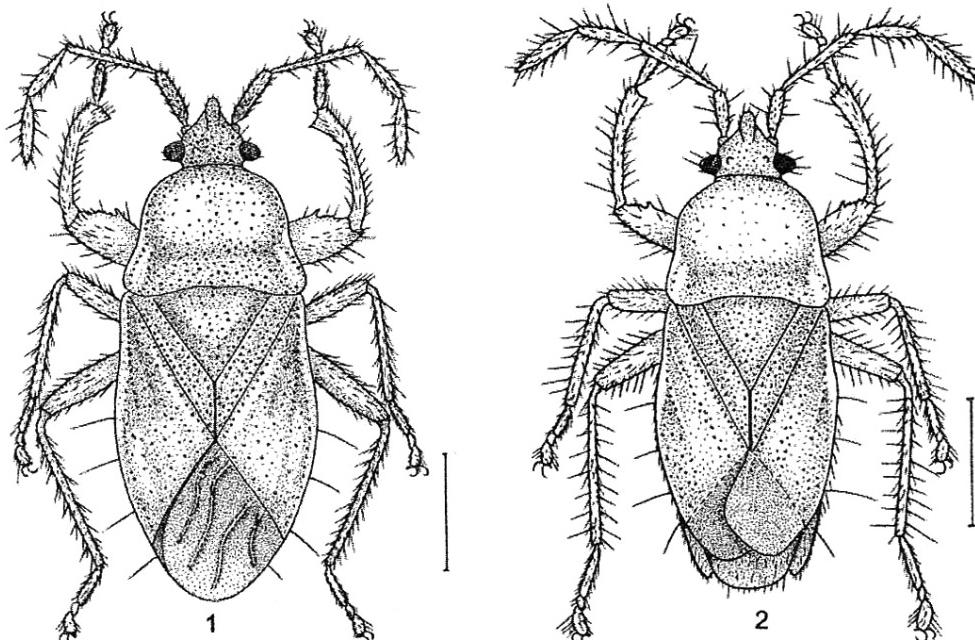
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Drymus pilicornis (Mulsant & Rey, 1852) was previously considered a transpalaearctic species distributed in almost entire Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Madeira, NE China, Russian Far East, and Japan, but not found in Siberia (Hidaka, 1962; Kerzhner, 1977; Péricart, 1999, 2001). Kerzhner (1977) and Kerzhner et al. (2004) mentioned distinctions in the length of hemelytra and pubescence of legs between European and Far Eastern specimens. Examination of available material from the collection of Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, shows that in addition

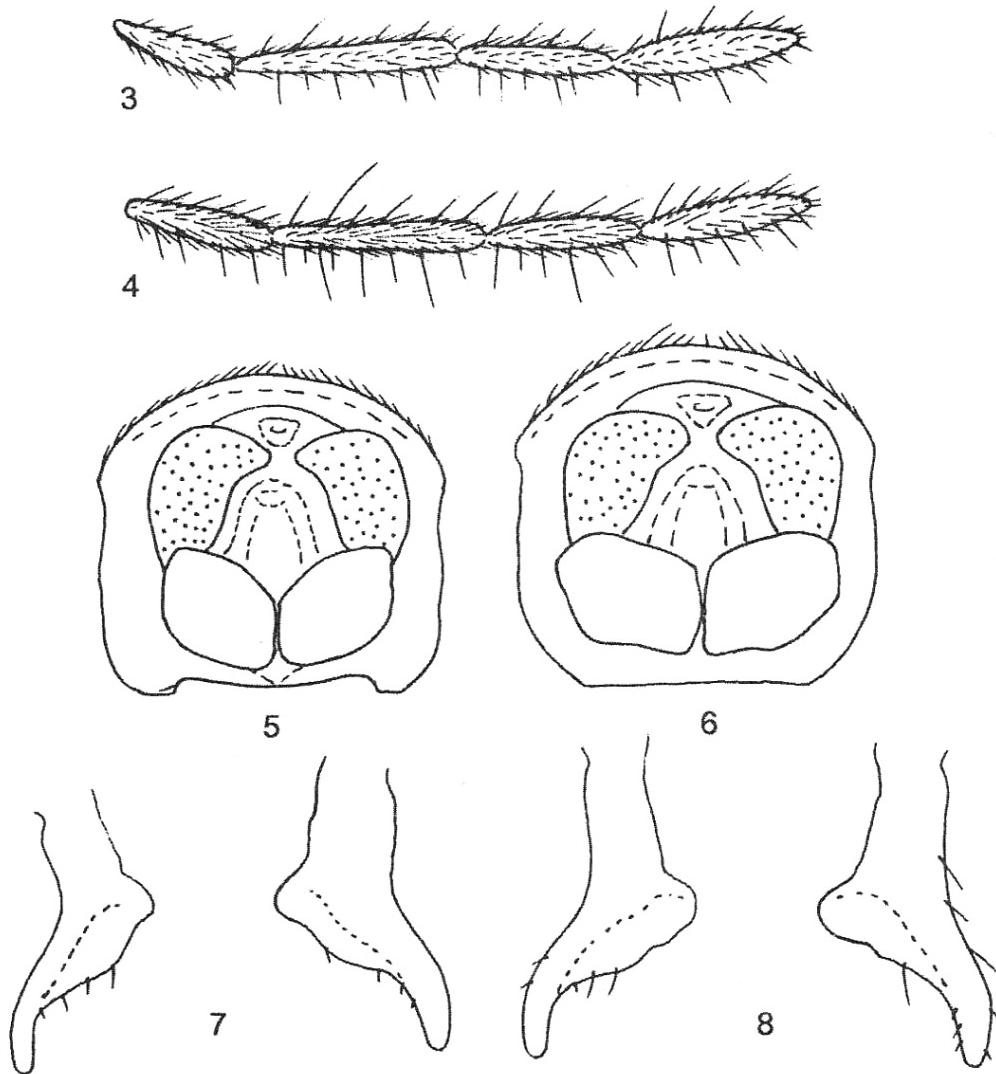
to the mentioned above characters, Far Eastern specimens differ from European ones in the shape of parameres. Based on these observations, a new species of *Drymus* is described in this paper. The type specimens are deposited at Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg.

***Drymus (Drymus) hidakai* sp. n.** (Figs 1, 3, 5, 7)

Drymus pilicornis (non Mulsant & Rey, 1852): Hidaka, 1962: 274, fig. 1; Zheng & Zou, 1981: 139; Kerzhner, 1977: 26; Vinokurov, 1988: 898; Kerzhner et al., 2004: 241.



Figs 1, 2. *Drymus*, habitus. 1, *D. hidakai*; 2, *D. pilicornis*. Scale bars: 1 mm.



Figs 3-8. *Drymus*. 3, 5, 7, *D. hidakai*; 4, 6, 8, *D. pilicornis*. 3, 4, antenna; 5, 6, genital segment; 7, 8, paramere.

Holotype. ♂, Russia, Primorsk Terr., Khasan Distr., Troitsa Bay, Andreevka, 13.VIII.1985 (S.Yu. Sinev).

Paratypes. Russia, Amur Prov.: 2 ♂, Simonovo, 75 km W Svobodny, 4.VIII.1959 (I.M. Kerzhner); 1 ♀, peninsula Samodon on Amur, near Korsakovo, 4.VIII.1959 (I.M. Kerzhner); Primorsk Terr.: 4 ♀, same data as holotype; 1 ♀, Jankowski Peninsula, 14.VIII.1904 (A. Emelyanov); 2 ♀, "Kedrovaya Pad" Nature Reserve, 23-25.VIII.1963 (I.M. Kerzhner); 3 ♂, Khasan Distr., Vitjaz, 15 km S of Sukhanovka, 2.VIII.1982 (I.M. Kerzhner); 1 ♀, Khanka Lake, Troitskoe, 2.VIII.1909 (A.I. Czerski); 2 ♀, Tachingou Bay, N of Sokolovka, 29.VII.1959 (I.M. Kerzhner); Kunashir: 1 ♀, Krugly Cape (145°39'38"E, 44°00'28"N), in pitfall traps, 2-23.IX.1997 (Yu.M. Marusik).

Description. Body elongate oval, less than 3 times as long as basal width of pronotum (Fig. 1). Dorsum moderately shiny. Pubescence on pronotum, scutellum, and hemelytra scarce, suberect, shorter than middle width of antennal segment II. Head 1.5 times as long as wide, black, distinctly punctate. Apical half of clypeus dark brown. Antenna brown, segment I about half as long as width of head, 0.6 times as wide as eye (Fig. 3). Antennal segment II slightly shorter than width of head, 0.4 times as wide as eye. Segments III and IV spindle-shaped, 0.8 times as wide as eye.

Segment III 0.6 times as long as width of head. Segment IV 0.7 times as long as width of head. Antenna with short suberect setae nearly equal in length to width of segment II and sparse erect setae at least 2.5 times as long as width of segment II. Ratio of antennal segment lengths (I-IV): ♂ 16 : 28 : 19 : 22, ♀ 17 : 28 : 20 : 23. Rostrum reaching metathorax. Pronotum distinctly punctate, with punctures more sparsely distributed than on head, transverse, basally 1.3 times as wide as long. Anterior part of pronotum black, posterior part dark brownish. Scutellum dark brownish. Legs brownish; fore tibia slightly paler than femur. Fore femur with 1 large spine and 2-5 small ones located along apical third, curved in males, almost straight in females. Legs with oblique setae equal in length to width of fore tibia and with sparse suberect setae about 1.5 times as long as width of fore tibia. Segment I of hind tarsi 1.3 times as long as segments II and III combined. Ratio of hind tarsal segment lengths (I-III): 13 : 4 : 6. Hemelytra always complete, brownish, laterally yellowish with narrow black edging, with scarce punctures similar to those on scutellum. Membrane dull, brownish, with whitish spot near apex of corium, slightly surpassing apex of abdomen. Veins pale and clearly visible. Abdomen dark brownish, with short setae somewhat longer than width of hind tibia. Length of abdominal trichobothria almost equal to length of antennal segment I. Genital segment and parameres as in Figs 5 and 7. Body length: ♂ 3.6-4 mm, ♀ 4.5-4.6 mm.

Distribution. Russia (Amur Prov., Primorsk Terr., Kunashir Island), Japan, NE China (Hidaka, 1962, as *D. pilicornis*).

Comparison. *D. hidakai* sp. n. is close to *D. pilicornis* (Figs 2, 4, 6, 8) in the habitus and shape of genital capsule, but specimens of *D. pilicornis* are smaller (body length: ♂ 3.3-4 mm, ♀ 3.9-4.2 mm), usually brachypterous (with membrane reaching 6th or 7th abdominal tergite), vestiture is denser

and longer, sparse erect setae on the legs 2.3 times as long as width of hind tibia, the paramere is with larger sensory lobe and slightly wider lamella of hypophysis. *D. pilicornis* is distributed in Europe (to Orsk in the east), Transcaucasia, Turkey and Madeira.

Etymology. This species is named in honour of T. Hidaka in recognition of his contributions to our knowledge of Heteroptera.

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